



GUANO.

A good deal of enquiry has been made during this season respecting the properties of Guano, and the best mode of using it. The use of this manure, and also that of super phosphate of lime, is new among us.

For years, the best mode of their application must be a matter of experiment among us. They will be sometimes applied right—their good effects observed, and the use of them recommended. They will be sometimes applied wrong (for the best things may be misapplied), and their bad effects noted, and their use condemned.

Friend Taber, of Vassalboro', informs us that he had not received much benefit from the use of guano on his day loan, for wheat, but for turnips it was excellent, when applied in moderate quantities, and so also was super phosphate of lime.

A. G. Comings, Esq., of Mason, N. H., in answer to some queries respecting the use of guano, has published in the New England Farmer, from which we extract the following observations, which will be read with profit by those interested in this subject:—

"In the first place I will say that I have proved guano insufficient as a manure, upon some soils, to mature any fair crop of seed-bearing plants. I have tried several experiments for the purpose of determining this beyond question, as I have also with preparations of super phosphate of lime. Where the soil contains little or no carbonaceous matter, or little or none in such a state as to be immediately taken up by growing plants, these plants may produce the blade, or even the ear, but not the full corn in the ear.

I planted a piece of ground for experiment, where all other circumstances would be fair for the growth of Indian corn, except the manure supplied. There was but little old vegetable matter in the soil. I manured it liberally with the improved super phosphate of lime. It came up well, and in color and appearance was very beautiful. As soon as it came to earing, the evidence of a failure became distinct. Not an ear of it filled out; and it did not produce equal to five bushels per acre. I tried another piece with a mixture of equal quantities of guano and super phosphate, and the product of seed was but a little better. Guano alone was still a little better when applied in equally sufficient quantity.

Upon a piece of ground where I planted corn for fodder, I applied a light dressing of stable manure, spread and plowed in. I sowed the corn in drills, in most of which was super phosphate or guano. To prove the value of the super phosphate for such a purpose I left some of it with none in the drills. With a growth of ten weeks duration, I cut up the corn from an equal surface of the ground where the super phosphate was applied and where there was none, and found the weight of that where the super phosphate was applied to be equal to thirteen and a half times the weight of the other. The effect of guano, for that purpose, and on that piece of ground, was somewhat less. It proved, however, very satisfactory and valuable.

It is, in my mind, settled beyond a question, that for the production of the mere blade, or stalk, these manures are very valuable. But where seed is to be produced, there is requisite a large amount also of carbonaceous food for the plant in the soil.

In growing Indian corn, after supplying the soil with vegetable or carbonaceous matter, I have found the best effect from guano applied in the hill, at any rate of from one to two hundred pounds to the acre. After scattering it in the hill, it should be covered from one to two inches deep, according to the quantity used, and the state of the ground. A mixture of equal quantities of guano and super phosphate I have found better than clear guano.

For corn, potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, celery and onions, I have found guano very valuable. These all require a large supply of ammonia. I think it is especially so with tomatoes, celery, carrots and onions.

Cabbages and turnips have an aversion to large quantities of ammonia. It spoils the roots, and a moderate quantity only of guano can be used upon them with safety. Super phosphate is very valuable for cabbages, turnips and beets. Phosphate of lime and guano, I have no doubt are, together, of great value for wheat.

"Is guano a lasting manure?" For some purposes guano will prove a lasting manure. For onion-fields, it must, I think, prove a lasting manure. The onion, while it requires much ammonia in the soil, in order to its growth, takes much also from the atmosphere and the rains. When the bulb becomes mature, it appears to shed its long fibrous roots, and with them, a very heavy charge of ammonia, into the soil. For this reason, doubtless, it has long been observed that they do better after years of culture upon the same soil. It is for this reason, I presume, that hog-manure, animal substances, &c., have so beneficial an effect upon onions. Peruvian guano must, I think, for such a purpose, prove a lasting manure.

For corn, potatoes, wheat, &c., its action must necessarily be different. The action of ammonia is so powerful as to cut the surface of glass. I am very sure that it decomposes the most solid silicate, and remains in combination with its alumina. Active in the soil, it produces, directly or indirectly, a more powerful growth of plants. The alkalies of the guano hasten the decomposition of whatever old vegetable matter there is in the soil, which by the increased growth of the crop hastens the exhaustion of the soil. Consequently a liberal

and continued application of guano alone would in a short time reduce most of our soils to an unproductive state.

Guano is a very valuable manure; but it may be so used as to produce the worst of consequences; even to render soils barren and worthless.

If it is to be applied as a top-dressing to old mowing fields, it will cause them to become barren in a few years, unless it is combined with much vegetable matter, in the form of meadow muck, decomposed sawdust, or something of the kind. If I used guano alone as a top dressing for mowing, I should feel the necessity of following the next year with a liberal dressing of old vegetable manures, with perhaps lime and salt, or with wood ashes instead of lime."

ATTEND THE FAIRS.

Under the above heading the Granite (N. H.) Farmer puts forth some remarks on farmers attending their State and County Fairs, or Cattle Shows, which we consider equally well adapted to the farmers of Maine. What is needed, to make our Shows more useful and interesting, is a full attendance of the farmers, and their wives and children. If you have nothing to bring, and are empty-handed, and see what others bring, and, by so doing, gain some useful information that will "come in play," as the saying is, when you are at home upon your own farm. By taking this course, your County and State Fairs, from being a shame and reproach to the farmers in whose neighborhood they are held, on account of the meagre display of articles and stock, and the small number attending them, will become a credit and an honor to the State. From being without funds in their treasuries, the County Societies will have a surplus wherewith to try important experiments, or test some labor-saving machine, or for other useful and practical purposes. If, try it, brother farmers, and our word for it, a few years will place your County Fairs behind those of no other State, either for extent, or in the dissemination of useful agricultural knowledge.

We quote the remarks above alluded to, and recommend them to the careful perusal of our readers. After naming the times of the different County Fairs in New Hampshire, the Farmer says:—

"Now we have a few words to say in this connection relative to attending these anniversaries. One object of Fairs, and perhaps we may say the great object, is to afford an opportunity for all present to witness the product of the farmer's skill and toil—to see what cattle he rears, what grain he produces, what fabrics are manufactured from his own produce—that all may learn his method of management and be benefited thereby. The exhibitor himself is not the only one to be benefited by presenting his stock, his dairy products and his domestic manufactures. To be sure, competition may arouse his ambition and induce him to make more vigorous efforts. But the real benefit to be gained is by comparing his own with similar articles presented by others.

But I have nothing to present, says one; why need I attend? For the very reason which you would assign for not attending. When you have made up your mind to attend the Fair for the sake of learning, you have already done much—you have "conquered your prejudices." You go with an honest motive. You pass around from yard to yard among the cattle—you examine the horses, the sheep, the swine—you pass through the dairy hall—see the butter and cheese; near by you find an abundance of fruit and of garden vegetables; you cannot pass over the countless articles contributed from the female portion of the farmer's household. You see more than you imagined your little county produced. You find much to admire—much to inspire you with a determination to exert more power and apply yourself more earnestly to your products in future. But as you pass along you behold manifold objects far less deserving than those produced by your own hands; you are satisfied it is so, and your modesty will not prevent you from declaring it. The next year you too are a competitor, and most likely a successful one. Your whole family are interested in the Fair.

You have reaped a benefit unexpectedly. But this is not all—you make fifty acquaintances, you talk of your common products, you learn new methods of cultivation, you acquire more new thoughts than you before supposed your mind capable of containing, and, if you are wise, you will put some of them into practical operation as soon as you have an opportunity. From these you will make new acquisitions, and in time you will gain another benefit, where you anticipated nothing at the beginning.

For these reasons—for the benefits which will arise to yourself and your children—attend your County Fairs; and when a farmer has spent one day in examining the best stock in his own county, and found, as he unquestionably will, better animals than he expected, he has prepared his mind to extend his observations still further. He desires to know if other counties can do as well. The information he has gained at one exhibition will be doubled at a second, and increased in a three-fold ratio at a third or a fourth. It is impossible for a man to go with open eyes, to a County exhibition, away from his own neighborhood, without acquiring new facts, and gaining some information in relation to his daily labors.

The same is true, only in a greater degree, in regard to the State shows. Here he will obtain a sort of summary of the whole, a condensation and review of the subject matter which has been before him.

We would therefore advise farmers to attend all the Fairs in the State, so far as it is possible. Go and make comparisons for your own good and for the common benefit of those who labor with you.

Societies should take pains to send delegates, and have reports published concerning kindred associations, and we hope this fall, as our fair is so well arranged, to see delegates sent from every society to every other, and to read from those delegates full reports of what they witnessed at these exhibitions."

The Droun is still (Aug. 15) prevailing, and the corn crop will suffer greatly.

SPAYING COWS.

In "old times"—if you know when that was the practice of spaying female animals of the farm, such as cows, heifers, sows, &c., was very common, and was thought to be profitable. The custom however went out of practice gradually, until at last no one could be found acquainted with the mode of performing the operation.

This subject has been recently called to the notice of farmers, by a writer in the *Illustrated Farmer*, in the Boston Cultivator. This writer recommends the practice for various reasons but brings forward no cases to prove the positions taken by him.

Since the appearance of "A's" communication, Mr. Elijah Fletcher, of Tyngsboro', communicates some interesting facts, as the results of spaying three cows. We abridge from his account the following:—

First cow was 11 years old, was spayed 23d day of May 1851. After being fully healed, her milk increased in quantity and quality, continues to give on an average the year through, seven quarts of milk per day—in winter kept on hay alone; turned out to fatten this summer on account of age.

Second cow, six years old, gave 8 quarts of milk per day, spayed June 11th. A tumor being found near one of the ovaries, it was not removed, and she consequently manifests the sensual passions; she continues to give the usual quantity of milk but being predisposed to fatten has been turned out to prepare for that purpose.

Third cow was 5 years old, gave ten quarts of milk per day, spayed June 11th, continues to average this quantity ever since; thinks that 8 quarts will make more butter than 12 quarts of any other that she owns, that are not spayed. Winter before last she made a pound of butter per day, fed on hay only.

All these cows carry more flesh since being spayed than before. Mr. Fletcher comes to the following conclusions.

"I am thus far perfectly satisfied with the experiment, and recommend the operation, especially to those persons keeping one cow, as they will have a continuance of milk all the year round, and in quality for butter, at least twenty-five per cent. better than that from cows not spayed."

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT WITH SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Mr. Thomas Stanton, of North Monmouth, informs us that he obtained a crop of super phosphate of lime last spring, with which he has been trying several experiments during this season. The success of one of them is as follows: On a piece of clayey land where the grass had nearly run out, he sowed one bag (150 lbs.) of the phosphate on a quarter of an acre, on the last of April. The herbage started up as usual, but on mowing the piece he found a thick undergrowth of fine grass, which rendered the amount of hay from that quarter of an acre double to what it had heretofore been, and double to that on the land next to it; even the breadth of a single swath brought you into the thin grass, as the whole was before the application of the dressing named above.

NEW HAY PRESS. We have received a circular from C. P. Fay, Esq., of North Lincoln, in this State, describing a new press for hay. &c. If Mr. Fay will send us a cut of his invention, we will give it and the description an insertion.

For the Maine Farmer.

TRANSPLANTING TREES. Mr. EDITOR—I wish to set out a lot of trees around my door yard and not being versed in the management of trees, will you or some of your numerous correspondents give me information as to the best kind of trees to transplant.

J. G. P.

Sandy Plains, Aug. 4, 1854.

For the Maine Farmer.

WASHING FRUIT TREES. Washing fruit trees with sal soda one pound, dissolved in a gallon of water, is in my estimation of much benefit. It not only kills the insects, moss, &c., but causes the old bark to loosen and fall off, imparting a smooth, glossy and thrifty appearance to the tree, causing a more vigorous appearance and inducing more productivity. It will be useful at the present time, although early in the season would be preferable.

D. TARR.

Vassalboro', 8th mo., 1854.

For the Maine Farmer.

TO PREVENT PIGS FROM ROOTING. I notice, in this week's paper, a method of keeping hogs from rooting, which I think is very barbarous. When I used to keep hogs, to prevent rooting, I used to put the nose on a block, and with a gouge and a mallet cut the gristle at the point of the nose right out, and it was so quick that it gave the animal very little pain, and it cured the rooting.

Pink.

Portland, Aug. 10, 1854.

For the Maine Farmer.

A HARD CEMENT FOR SEAMS. A very excellent cement for seams in the roofs of houses, or for any other exposed places, is made with white lead, dry white sand, and as much oil as will make it into the consistency of putty. This cement gets as hard as any stone in the course of a few weeks. The lead forms a kind of shell with the sand; it is excellent for filling up cracks in exposed parts of brick buildings; it is also a good cement for pointing up the base of chimneys, where they project through the roofs of shingled houses. We have made this cement and tried it, and speak about it from experience only, for we have no knowledge of its ever having been described before.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

THISTLES FOR CATTLE. The Agricultural Society of Clermont (Ore.) recommend thistles as a good substitute for green food, especially for milch cows. It states that before being given for food, the thistles ought to be washed, and then placed in heaps until they heat, which generally takes place in twenty-four or thirty hours, and has the effect of softening them, and causing the prickly portion to be no longer troublesome. Oxen eat the thistles with great appetite in this state. If the vegetation of the thistles be somewhat advanced, they should be chopped, scalded, and given as a sort of mash.

THE HIRED GIRL UPON THE FARM.

Among the departing institutions of the Good Old Times, we must not forget to sketch another important feature, which contributed in no small degree to make up the complete apartment of society. It is true, there are yet many representatives of this class in existence, in our rural districts, but while the representatives themselves are to be met with, still the spirit of the profession is fast disappearing. Several important branches of the profession itself are almost entirely discontinued.

The progress in this case has been to widen the distinction between the employer and the hired girl, by which operation, half-bred Native America has renounced service in other folks' kitchens, and left her place to be filled by raw and bungling recruits from the Old Country—of doubtful value at first, and of doubtful heiseness, after having made the usual progress in the tenets of personal liberty. In these days, the kitchen alone retains the only distinctive marks, to be found of all that is left of the Hired Girl upon the Farm.

Unlike the case of the Hired Man upon the Farm, that of the Hired Girl was diversified by several classes, distinct and antagonistic, as always will be the case where different sorts of work are looked upon as conferring more or less honor or degradation upon those by whom they are executed. Now your hired man, being a party of all work, like his employer, the less honorable labors being alternated with those of higher repute, kept up a balance of consideration, by which the operator equalized his self respect. Not so the hired girl—for in those days the improvements of machinery had not superseded the necessity or economy of domestic manufactures, and consequently the farm house was the theater, not only of cooking, washing, ironing, and butter and cheese making on a small scale, but was extensively used for the now nearly obsolete purposes of spinning and weaving. True, in this latter mystery, the good wife scarcely ever trusted any one but herself, and for this purpose she must be relieved for a season from the kitchen, while she should "go into the loom."

As there was a glorious pride in the mother's eye, as she unrolled the web of her cunning handwork, and showed her visitor the nice diamond and barred shawls, or table linens, the soft scoured flannels, the warm plaids for the girls' winter gowns; and descended glowingly—as well she might, how handsomely they would "make up." We said this was the good wife's peculiar and reserved right, but she sometimes waived it in favor of the oldest daughter, for it was no small feather in the daughter's cap, that she could get out a web, every bit as well as mother. And when it so happened in the fall, that the family had no need for all the fabrics they had made, and some pieces were to be taken to "the store" to be sold, the mother and daughter were both along, and while "the store-keeper," like a conscientious judge, balanced the relative values of the home-made and the "boughten" goods, the quiet ambition of the mother could not repress the intelligence, that Sally had spun and wove this, all with her own hands.

But this is digression from the text, in which the hired girl has no personal interest. We were going on to speak of the little troubles that used to afflict hired girls on account of their respective social grades, determined by the quality of their employment. It is of no use to interfere with these domestic institutions of the women; their decisions are as much "yes and amen," as any finalities of the Baltimore Platform ever were designed to be. However well democracy becomes the man, it evidently was never invented with any reference to fitting gracefully upon a woman. A good girl "to do housework" could be had for a dollar a week, and, in the abstract, her position was fair and honorable. She was expected to act as general assistant in all the operations of the kitchen—washing dishes, ironing, baking, sweeping, making beds and cooking meals. On Mondays she was expected to "take the brunt" of the washing, while the good wife "did the work." These, together with helping the boys to milk the cows night and morning, and sitting down to a daily sewing in the afternoon, made up the usual circle of her labors.

Her service was not positively slavish, but still her privileges were not very extensive. During the intervals of work hours the mistress contrived to have some odd job inviting attention, and though she might not have said so, yet she looked a kind of reproach against allowing any precious time to run to waste. In the evenings—especially the Autumn evenings after the work was done, the hired girl could mix with the boys and girls of the neighborhood, in various little interesting occasions, and these were the golden threads of her existence. Now her merry laugh rang out as freely as though she had never been a hired girl, and the bright artillery of her eyes in the twilight or moonlight, were perilous to the tender affections of the unschooled farmer boys, who not unfrequently nominated these intervals of work hours the mistress-ship of their unambitious homes, without feeling that they had sunk aged of dignity or prudence.

While these house-work girls were thus miscellaneously engaged, at the sum of a dollar a week, there was another class who preferred to go out during the summer, to spin the farmers' wool. These were paid the stereotyped price of "four-and-six." Yankee currency—twenty-five cents a week. The theater of their labors was in the large, open chambers of the farm houses, where, with light hearts, they danced to the music of the spinning wheel, and drew out long yards of both wool and gossip. The day's work was a run and a half of warp, or two runs of filling, and this could be dispatched by an active girl, long before night; and the rest of the day she could put on her other dress and sew for herself, or do what she liked.

The spinning girls were a class who generally worked out only a portion of the year, living at home or going to the district school in winters. This difference, together with the fact of their exclusive and elevated position in the farm house, often led them to esteem their social and industrial position as above that of the girls who went out to do housework, and when they were provoked to say, an ungracious thing of their sister employees, they were apt to designate them as *pot scullers*, which, being so spitefully true, was sure to be received with as little favor as when the "gentleman from Africa" is called a nigger. And here was the foundation of all the little troubles and bickerings among the hired girls. The boys too, rather took to the spinning girls; partly because their occupation allowed them to dress more tastefully, and partly because they had their time more at command; being able to "make up" for any few hours lost in receiving gallant attentions.

But the music of the "big wheel" is hushed, and the race of spinning girls—whose "winding threads are woven in the wool of our early memory"—has become extinct; and with them are gone a dozen other kindred institutions of which they were primary goddesses. We don't any longer pick wool on the barn floor—boys and girls together, between hoeing and haying time in June, nor carry it off to the carding machine and bring back the blanket full of nice rolls. The loom, upon whose huge frame we were wont to climb for a domestic gymnasium, has gone forever. No more home-made flannels to carry to the cloth-dresser in the fall, to be filled and dressed for coats and pantaloons. No more tailors come to come with goose and press-board, for four weeks, to have a fire in the other room, and measure and cut and stitch, till the whole household, from Grandpa to little Johnny, were equipped for the winter. All these dear old home scenes have been reformed out of existence; life is reduced to a science of so many miles an hour; but before we call back our memory from its forty years' ramble, we will, in fancy at least, pledge to a bumper of old, the memory of the Hired Girl upon the Farm. [Ohio Cultivator.]

AUGUST.

BY WM. D. GALLAGHER.

Dust on thy mantle! dust,

Bright summer, on thy liver of green!

A tarnish, as of rust,

Dim thy late brilliant bloom;

And thy young glories—leaf, and bud, and flower;

Change cometh over them with every hour.

Thou hast the August sun

Look'd on with hot, and fierce, and brassy face;

Scorching whirling in their power,

The half-dried rivulets, that lately sent

A shout of gladness up, as they went.

Flame like, the long midday,

With not so much of sweet air as hath stirr'd

The down upon the spray,

Where rests the pining bird,

Dozing away the hot and tedious noon,

With fiftal twitter, sally out of tune.

Seeds in the sultry air,

And gambol with-work on the sleeping tree;

'Tis the tall pines, that rear

Their plumes to catch the breeze,

The lightest breeze from the unfreshening west,

Partake the general languor and deep rest.

Happy, as man may be,

Stretched on his back, in homely bean vine bowers,

While the voluptuous bee

Reels each surrounding flower,

And prattling childhood clatters o'er his breast,

The husbandman enjoys his noonday rest.

Against the lazy sky

The thin and fleecy clouds, unmoving, rest;

Beneath them far, yet high

In the dim, distant west,

The culture, scenting these its carmen fare,

Sails, slowly circling in the sunny air.

Soberly, in the shade,

Repose the patient cow and toll-worn ox;

Or in the shade of the barn, made

Shelter'd by jutting rocks;

The fleecy flock, fly-scourged and restless, rush

Madly from fence to fence, from bush to bush.

Tidiously pass the hours,

And vegetation with, with blistered root,

And droop the thirsting flowers,

Where the slant sunbeams shoot;

But of each tall old tree, the lengthening line,

Slow creeping eastward, marks the day's decline.

Faster, along the plain,

Move now the shade, and on the meadow's edge;

The kite are forth again,

The birds sit in the hedge.

Now in the molten west sinks the hot sun.

Welcome, mild eve—the sultry day is done.

Pleasantly cometh thou,

Dew of evening, to the crisp'd-up grass;

And the curled corn-blades bow,

As the light breezes pass,

That their parch'd tips may feel thee, and expand,

Thou sweet reviver of the fever'd land.

So, to the thirsting soul,

Cometh the dew of the Almighty's love;

And the scathed heifer, made whole,

Tremeth in joy above

To where the spirit freely may expand,

And rove, untrammell'd in that "better land."

WINTER GRAIN AFTER POTATOES.

Mr. EDITOR:—Many farmers do not raise many potatoes, simply because they have come to the conclusion that wheat cannot be raised after the potatoes have been harvested. This, I believe to be a premature conclusion; at least, I find that wheat after potatoes does about as well, if rightly managed, as if the potatoes had not been raised there: I always plant my potatoes very early, and consequently they are fit for harvesting early; this gives a better chance to get the wheat sown at the right time, and must have a great influence upon the size of the future crop. Many farmers who plant late, do not get their ground seeded in time, and therefore, receive but a poor yield as recompense for their labor; and instead of attributing the failure to the right source, they pretend to believe that the potatoes extract all the virtue from the soil, and that is the fault of the potato, and not of their inattentiveness. I have found that the early planting potatoes, one year with another, does quite as well if not better than the late planting, and this cannot be unfavorable to so doing.

When people plow the potatoes out, they should not plow all the ground up, but merely the rows, and when they get them all harvested, give the ground a good substantial plowing, and sow their wheat or rye, and harrow it in. If they work in this manner they will get the potatoes cleaner, and will generally have an average crop. A good rolling will help the wheat, as it covers the grains better, and mashes the clods.

I sometimes give my potato grounds a slight manuring either with guano or barn-yard manure; when this is done, but little should be applied; but I believe a good crop of wheat may be obtained without applying manure after the potatoes are harvested. A PLAIN FARMER.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

BLACKBERRY WINE AND CORDIAL. A correspondent of the Southern Planter writes as follows:

"It may not be known to many of your subscribers that they possess in the blackberry, grown so unwillingly in their fields, the means at once for making an excellent wine as a valuable medicine for home use. To make a wine equal in value to port, take ripe blackberries, or dewberries, and press them, let the juice stand three-sixths of an hour to ferment; skim off whatever rises to the top; then to every gallon of juice add a quart of water and three pounds of sugar, a quart of sugar will do, let this stand in open vessels twenty-four hours; skim and strain it; then barrel it until March, when it should be carefully racked off and bottled. Blackberry cordial is made by adding one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, allowing them to stand twelve hours; then pressing out the juice, straining it, adding one-third spirit, and putting a teaspoonful of finely powdered allspice in every quart of the cordial, it is at once fit for use. This wine and cordial are very valuable medicines in treatment of weakness of the stomach and bowels, and are especially valuable in the summer complaints of children."

CARROTS FOR HORSES. The stable-keepers are beginning to find that these vegetables form a cheap and nutritious food to mix with grain for their horses. It is better to give a working horse a peck of carrots and four quarts of oats or corn-meat a day, than to give him six quarts of meal.

HORSEBACK EXERCISE.

Riding on horseback is, perhaps, of all others,

the most manly, elegant and efficient form of exercise. In the first place it cannot be taken

without being out of doors; then it enables you to breathe a larger amount of fresh air than

if walking, because you pass through a greater

number of layers, or rather sections of fresh

air, come in contact with the nostrils, with less

fatigue. Another advantage is, that all the

muscles of the body are exercised in moderation,

and, to a certain extent, equally so. And then

again while thus exercising, and while every

step forward gives you a fresh draught of pure

out-door air, the mind is entertained by every

variety of objects, new things being constantly

presented. The only thing to be guarded

against is a feeling of chills; this is essential,

for every chill is an injury; whether a

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.

By the arrival of the steamship Union, of the Harve line, at New York, on Wednesday last week, we have four days later news from Europe. We make the following synopsis:—

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Lord Dudley Stuart moved resolutions, that as Russia had violated the treaty engaging not to obstruct the navigation of the Danube, the payment by England of the old Russo-Danubian debt under that treaty should be suspended. After debate, the motion was rejected.

A slight republican manifestation took place in Paris on the 20th, when great numbers visited the column of July. Some persons wearing light in their button holes were arrested. Espartaco had entered Madrid in the midst of enthusiastic acclamations. The Queen has fully agreed to his programme, and tranquility is preserved in consequence.

The King and Queen of Prussia reached Berlin on the 31st, where the Emperor of Austria was then staying. Conference was very significant.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. The retreat of the Russian army from their position at Bucharest, announced by the falling back on the South for strategic reasons.

An advance upon the Crimea has been agreed upon.

There is nothing from the Baltic, except a rumor that the Russian fleet has been taken, with great loss of life.

The allied fleets remained at Batschko, but great operations were evidently on the eve of taking place.

Numerous transports at Constantinople were at work day and night taking in water, provisions, stores, &c.

Silivria had been recaptured for three months. A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, stating that the Russians had recaptured Silivria, the body, on the 23rd of July, by the Turks, and lost 2000 men, with 500 prisoners. The Austrian correspondent, however, contradicts this.

Thirty thousand Ottomans had crossed the Danube at Oltenia.

Everything showed the intention of a serious attack being made at Bucharest.

A Grand Council of War was held between the allied Generals at Varna, on the 19th.

LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. The steamship America, with news three days later than the above, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, 10th inst. The following is a summary of her news:—

GRAND BRITAIN. The Canada Legislative Council has passed the House of Commons on a second reading, and the bill is now in committee.

On the 4th, the Bank of England reduced the minimum rate of discount to 5 per cent.

SPAIN. Was generally quiet. On the 30th, the Spanish Government took the President of the new Council. On the 21st, the barricades at Madrid were being removed. The Emperor of Austria, the nomination of O'Donnell is the most popular of any in the new ministry.

THE WAR NEWS. The news from the Danube is generally favorable to the allies, but no great battles have taken place.

On the morning of the 30th, the Russians attacked the Turkish and French camp at Giurgio, but were totally defeated, with a loss of 2000 men killed and 500 prisoners. Two hundred wagons arrived at Bucharest loaded with wounded.

On the 27th, the Russians retreated in forced marches, and the Turks, occupied Frateschi.

Oltenia was evacuated on the night of the 27th.

The evacuation of Wallachia was completed. A proclamation had been issued declaring that the allied soldiers who remained behind would be considered deserters.

The Russian troops are being concentrated on the South.

On the 28th, the Russian fleet was defeated at the battle of Sinop.

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On the 30th, the Russian fleet was defeated at the battle of Sinop.

On the 31st, the Russian fleet was defeated at the battle of Sinop.

On the 1st, the Russian fleet was defeated at the battle of Sinop.

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On the 19th, the Russian fleet was defeated at the battle of Sinop.

THE HARPERS BROTHERS BUILDING.

The new edifices of Harper and Brothers in Cliff street, lots Nos. 82, 84, 86, and 88, is now nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation in about a month. The building is composed of brick and iron, fire-proof throughout, and is a model structure. The plans are new, and were designed by Mr. John H. Corlies, who has the contract for erecting this building, as well as of a similar design on Pearl street, adjoining the above in the rear. The structure on Cliff street is 112 feet in length, 52 feet in depth, and is 6 stories in height. It is the basement, iron girders and iron beams, support each floor, which is of brick, and arched. The window sashes are of iron, with a simple mode of ventilation attached. No work of any consequence has been done in the entire work, and should the contents burn a score of times, the fire would scarcely have any material effect upon the main building. However, in the event of a fire occurring in any one of the 6 stories, it could not possibly communicate to the others, as there are no stairs nor well holes in the interior. These conveniences are abundantly provided outside, there being a spiral stairway leading from the yard, about the center of the rear, running the entire length of the structure—85 feet. This has a landing and entrance at each story, and to prevent accidents the whole is encased by a circular piece of brick work. The stairs are iron, with iron steps and iron risers. Besides this stairway in the yard, a spiral elevator for hoisting articles to the top of the stories. The yard is 120 feet by 25 feet wide, and contains the boiler, so that in the event of an explosion the result could not be very serious. The engine, which is now and will hereafter be used, will be a very important feature. The building is one of the strongest we have ever seen, and when finished it will be quite a curiosity.

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AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Cereals Weekly.	
Wheat, No. 1, 100 lbs.	\$1.00
Wheat, No. 2, 100 lbs.	98
Wheat, No. 3, 100 lbs.	96
Wheat, No. 4, 100 lbs.	94
Wheat, No. 5, 100 lbs.	92
Wheat, No. 6, 100 lbs.	90
Wheat, No. 7, 100 lbs.	88
Wheat, No. 8, 100 lbs.	86
Wheat, No. 9, 100 lbs.	84
Wheat, No. 10, 100 lbs.	82
Wheat, No. 11, 100 lbs.	80
Wheat, No. 12, 100 lbs.	78
Wheat, No. 13, 100 lbs.	76
Wheat, No. 14, 100 lbs.	74
Wheat, No. 15, 100 lbs.	72
Wheat, No. 16, 100 lbs.	70
Wheat, No. 17, 100 lbs.	68
Wheat, No. 18, 100 lbs.	66
Wheat, No. 19, 100 lbs.	64
Wheat, No. 20, 100 lbs.	62
Wheat, No. 21, 100 lbs.	60
Wheat, No. 22, 100 lbs.	58
Wheat, No. 23, 100 lbs.	56
Wheat, No. 24, 100 lbs.	54
Wheat, No. 25, 100 lbs.	52
Wheat, No. 26, 100 lbs.	50
Wheat, No. 27, 100 lbs.	48
Wheat, No. 28, 100 lbs.	46
Wheat, No. 29, 100 lbs.	44
Wheat, No. 30, 100 lbs.	42
Wheat, No. 31, 100 lbs.	40
Wheat, No. 32, 100 lbs.	38
Wheat, No. 33, 100 lbs.	36
Wheat, No. 34, 100 lbs.	34
Wheat, No. 35, 100 lbs.	32
Wheat, No. 36, 100 lbs.	30
Wheat, No. 37, 100 lbs.	28
Wheat, No. 38, 100 lbs.	26
Wheat, No. 39, 100 lbs.	24
Wheat, No. 40, 100 lbs.	22
Wheat, No. 41, 100 lbs.	20
Wheat, No. 42, 100 lbs.	18
Wheat, No. 43, 100 lbs.	16
Wheat, No. 44, 100 lbs.	14
Wheat, No. 45, 100 lbs.	12
Wheat, No. 46, 100 lbs.	10
Wheat, No. 47, 100 lbs.	8
Wheat, No. 48, 100 lbs.	6
Wheat, No. 49, 100 lbs.	4
Wheat, No. 50, 100 lbs.	2
Wheat, No. 51, 100 lbs.	0
Wheat, No. 52, 100 lbs.	0

At Market, 200 Barrels, 200 Bushels and 1200 Sacks. Wheat, No. 1, 100 lbs. \$1.00; No. 2, 98; No. 3, 96; No. 4, 94; No. 5, 92; No. 6, 90; No. 7, 88; No. 8, 86; No. 9, 84; No. 10, 82; No. 11, 80; No. 12, 78; No. 13, 76; No. 14, 74; No. 15, 72; No. 16, 70; No. 17, 68; No. 18, 66; No. 19, 64; No. 20, 62; No. 21, 60; No. 22, 58; No. 23, 56; No. 24, 54; No. 25, 52; No. 26, 50; No. 27, 48; No. 28, 46; No. 29, 44; No. 30, 42; No. 31, 40; No. 32, 38; No. 33, 36; No. 34, 34; No. 35, 32; No. 36, 30; No. 37, 28; No. 38, 26; No. 39, 24; No. 40, 22; No. 41, 20; No. 42, 18; No. 43, 16; No. 44, 14; No. 45, 12; No. 46, 10; No. 47, 8; No. 48, 6; No. 49, 4; No. 50, 2; No. 51, 0; No. 52, 0.

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